

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.
VOL. CLXXIX, No. 27.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916.

Daily by Carrier or Mail, 60c
a Month. Single Copies, 5cREPUBLICANS IN
QUANDARY; MUST
BE PROGRESSIVE
ADJUNCT OR FAIL

Figures of Last National Election Convey Sad Lesson to Standpat Leaders in Washington.

ROOSEVELT TO COME
BACK ON PREPAREDNESS

Former President Said to Plan to Make Caribbean Sea an American Lake; Defense the Issue.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)
Washington, Jan. 26.—Sheets of paper covered with certain figures are receiving much attention from republican leaders. If you enter the office of any one of a dozen members of congress you are likely to find him studying one of the sheets.

Today, when I asked a standpat senator why he cared anything about a reconciliation with the progressives, since by his own declaration the republicans return should the bill moussers coming back to the republican party, he flipped out his copy of the sheet and said:

"There's the answer to that."

Figures of 1914 Elections.
The sheet was covered with the carefully compiled election returns from eighteen states for their senatorial or gubernatorial elections of 1914. It showed the total vote of the democrats, republicans and progressives, and the senator said that seventeen of these eighteen states are the ones in which a great change in the republican strength had been found previous to the election of 1912.

Senator remarked that it was the most significant bit of paper he had seen so far in his political career. The figures it contained were arranged like this:

| States— | Dem. | Rep. | Prog. |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| California | 116,121 | 271,900 | 469,495 |
| Idaho | 47,618 | 40,349 | 19,538 |
| Illinois | 373,403 | 390,661 | 283,027 |
| Indiana | 272,349 | 246,768 | 168,581 |
| Iowa | 176,329 | 180,893 | 148,755 |
| Maine | 62,659 | 58,862 | 18,226 |
| Mass. | 210,442 | 198,627 | 32,145 |
| Michigan | 212,063 | 176,254 | 36,747 |
| Missouri | 341,573 | 267,056 | 27,881 |
| Montana | 26,451 | 29,905 | 18,881 |
| New Jersey | 173,148 | 140,298 | 41,132 |
| Ohio | 493,367 | 524,625 | 69,971 |
| Oregon | 110,026 | 87,643 | 23,951 |
| Penn. | 266,436 | 519,820 | 269,175 |
| R. I. | 32,725 | 34,153 | 8,457 |
| Utah | 26,916 | 22,401 | 8,261 |
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| Wisconsin | 119,327 | 141,181 | 32,758 |

"Now," said the senator, "let me tell you something about these figures. You will observe, for one thing, that the returns from several strong republican states are not recited. I refer to such states as Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas. They are left out because the reconciliation movements in them has progressed to a point where they illustrate only one thing, and that is what can be done by reconciliation."

Progressive Votes Needed.

"But examine the list as I have handed it to you. Note the various states in which the progressives held the balance of power and could have thrown the election either to the republicans or democrats as they chose, had they formed an alliance with either of the old parties. I refer to that little sheet is a map which proves beyond question that we have to have the bull moose. Of course, I believe, as all of us do, that we are going together. But I have no patience with those of our party who, knowing better, continually assert the bull moosers are coming back and that we do not need to urge them."

Must Get Them Back.

"I know a lot of them have come back. That is apparent when you compare that table with the election returns for 1912. But the table shows that two years ago not enough of them had come back to give the republicans the election. If that many of them stay out this year, we cannot elect a republican president. There is no use talking about it. These figures tell the old facts."

If these people can be brought home in a body we can win and win easily. But if we let them get away from us, we are licked before the fight starts. That is why I am for a candidate and a platform at Chicago, to meet every reasonable requirement of the men who voted for Roosevelt in 1912."

Roosevelt to Front.

Republicans, some of them at least, favor preparedness as the chief issue in the coming campaign and they expect the colonel to come back from the West Indies on the crest of the demand for a nation prepared for any emergency. One of the leaders declared:

The Day in Congress

Foreign relations committee discussed Colombian, Nicaraguan and Haitian treaties.

Military committee continued hearings on army reorganization.

Senator Hittchcock proposed amendment to Philippine bill granting independence in from two to four years.

Adjourned at 4:15 p. m. to noon Thursday.

HOUSE.

Military and naval committees heard witnesses on the state of national defense.

Secretary Garrison urged the house interstate commerce committee to revise the general dam act in the interest of water power development.

Debated child labor bill without final action.

Adjourned at 5:42 p. m. to noon Thursday.

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.
Washington, Jan. 26.—New Mexico: Thursday snow north, rain south portion, colder east and south portions; cold wave east portion. Friday, probably fair.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:

Maximum temperature, 52 degrees; minimum, 28 degrees; range, 24 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 41 degrees; northwest wind; partly cloudy; precipitation, 19 of an inch.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.

Yesterday \$63,610.93.

tated to your correspondent the following statement:

"A nation of 110,000,000 people, with \$150,000,000 of wealth, and not quite twice as many infantries to defend it as there are policemen in Greater New York, at a time when solemn treaties no longer bind nations, and are regarded as mere scraps of paper; when all that civilization has won from barbarism is lost or in peril—such a nation presents a most attractive, appetizing bait to predatory nations and particularly at the close of a world war that has wasted wealth and developed immense armies that must be supported and something found to engage their activities."

Assured Danger is Real.

"Are we in danger from these nations?"

"That we are in danger, and in serious danger, no sane or normal mind can doubt; that anything like adequate protection against that danger will come from a democratic administration is practically impossible. The history of that party leaves no doubt on that subject."

But something will happen. The sober sense of the nation will be aroused; an issue will be made that will displace all others. The issue will be preparedness. The democratic party will line up on one side and the rest of the country on the other. I predict that Theodore Roosevelt will be found leading the procession in favor of adequate military and naval preparedness, with an added proposition that will at first stagger people."

Make Caribbean American Lake.

That other proposition will involve converting the Caribbean sea into an American lake by the acquisition of the Danish and British West Indies, Haiti and every foot of land necessary to accomplish that end."

"On this issue Roosevelt will sweep the country like a tidal wave and will the country like a tidal wave and will House. Everything conspires to bring about that result. While this is far from clear, from other points of view, the precedent thus established would be advantageous to the future of the nation."

Under the light of this interview it is interesting to put the reception of Colonel Roosevelt in Philadelphia, where he spoke on preparedness Thursday. The chairman introduced him as a man who would go half way to meet a charging elephant. Colonel Roosevelt understood the implied suggestion.

(Continued on Page Two)

NO CHANGE IN
BLOCKADE POLICY
OF THE BRITISH

Sir Edward Grey Wins Notable Victory and Newspapers Are Routed by Plain Statement of the Facts.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

London, Jan. 26 (11:25 p. m.)—The result of the anxiously awaited debate in the British commons today was a question is that the British government adheres to its existing policy.

A resolution introduced by Arthur Shirley Benn, unionist member for Plymouth, that Germany should be prevented by a blockade, was talked out and the subject dropped, thus leaving the position exactly as before the debate, except that parliament seemed more converted to the government policy.

Grey's Speech Effective.

Interesting figures published by the war department partly demolished the elaborate structure raised by the newspapers, and Sir Edward Grey's effective speech appeared to finish the work thus begun.

After the foreign secretary had spoken, Commander Bellingham said he had expected that nine-tenths of the house would be against Sir Edward Grey, but since his speech he had to admit that nine-tenths were with him.

In fact, after the foreign secretary set down the house gradually emptied and at one time during the debate only half a dozen members were present.

Notable Visitors Present.

At the opening of the debate the house was crowded, notable visitors being the American ambassador, the Swedish and Danish ministers, Lord Fisher and Lord Stamfordham, private secretary to the king.

Gershon Stewart, a unionist, thought it would be advantageous to allow France to conduct negotiations with America respecting the blockade.

William A. Hewins, unionist, thought Sir Edward Grey had failed to make as good a case as he might have done and contended that Great Britain had not yet touched the German economic machine. He wanted to see Germany wrecked on the economic as well as the military side.

Warning by Lord Cecil.

Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs, assured the house on the authority of Lord Farrington that there was no word of truth in the charges brought against British representatives in neutral countries. He regarded with suspicion those in neutral countries who were urging the allies to declare a blockade.

"We are trying to do, with some success," he said, "something that no nation ever tried before, namely, to blockade Germany through neutral countries. It would be easy to make mistakes which might be so serious as to prevent our winning the war."

HUSBAND BEAT
HER SOMETIMES,
BUT SHE LOVED
HIM DEVOTEDLY

Mrs. Mohr, on Trial With Two Negroes, Takes Stand in Her Own Behalf and Tells Dramatic Story to Jury.

DOMESTIC TROUBLES
FEATURED HOME LIFE

Many Violent Scenes Said to Have Occurred; Appealed Vainly to Miss Burger to Leave Doctor Alone.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Providence, R. I., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, on trial with two negroes on the charge of murdering her husband, Dr. C. Francis Mohr, asserted on the witness stand today that she loved her husband and always was desirous of effecting a reconciliation with him. She denied unequivocally that she ever plotted to have him killed. The widow told her story in low tones. Once or twice while telling of some particularly irritating turn in her domestic troubles, she seemed on the verge of breaking down.

Loved Her Husband.

In answer to questions put to her by her counsel, Mr. Cushing, the witness said her husband had been cruel and abusive, but that she loved him notwithstanding. She identified a letter she said she had received from him while she was at the Newport home in the fall of 1913, in which the doctor said:

"I don't want anything around that reminds me of you, and if you ever put your foot in my house in Providence again I will about kill you. You are barred from my Providence places and I never will associate with you again. The only time we will be under the same roof again will be when I go to Newport, perhaps. When you leave there you leave everything, and I don't care when you leave. I've been putting on a sham front all summer for you, but I can't do it no longer. I am tottering now. I will have no more of it."

Wanted Her to Get Divorced.

Mrs. Mohr wanted the assertion that Dr. Mohr wanted her to "get out and shift for herself," and that he urged her to go west and get a divorce, but that she refused. Dr. Mohr threatened to kill her because she would not give him her jewelry, according to her testimony. She also said the doctor coerced her into deed her property to him and that up to 1912 all his earnings had been put in her name.

Continuing, Mrs. Mohr said she received many beatings from her husband because of her attempts to keep Miss Emily Burger away from him. She asserted that Dr. Mohr was addicted to the use of liquor and drugs and while under their influence was dangerous.

She did not deny writing letters to Heald, Dr. Mohr's negro chauffeur, while she was visiting the doctor's relatives in McWheeler, Pa., explaining that she wanted to know what the doctor was doing—that he was her husband and she was interested in what he did.

Mrs. Mohr Self-Possessed.

Mrs. Mohr appeared self-possessed as she took her seat in the witness box and began the story of her married life. She said she was first married on May 15, 1903, at Brooklyn and that Charles Mohr, Jr., was born in 1905, and Virginia Mohr in 1908.

"When did you have your first serious disagreement with the doctor?"

"In February, 1909, the doctor had been drinking and taking drugs and he gave me a dreadful beating. I told him I was going to leave him. He told me I had no nose and no marriage and he told me to get out. I got out the next day."

Mrs. Mohr told of a second marriage ceremony being performed on May 24, 1909, at Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. Mohr said that at the second ceremony Dr. Mohr made all the statements and that she did not know whether he had made any misstatements.

"Did Mr. Mohr, in 1909-10-11-12 treat you abusively?" asked Mr. Cushing.

"Yes, sir."

"Did he treat you with violence in June and July after the second ceremony?"

"Yes, he had been to Nova Scotia. I had found a letter in his pocket while he was gone and I asked him about it when he returned. He got angry and beat me."

Mrs. Mohr said he beat her again as a result of a quarrel he started over her mother's insurance policy. She said the doctor got acquainted with Miss Burger when she was a patient of his.

"She kept company with the doctor for a year. I overlooked a good many things but I did not want them seen in public so much."

Appeared to Miss Burger.

"One night, I overheard a telephone conversation between Dr. Mohr and Miss Burger. They were making a date for that night. After they finished I went to the telephone and called up Miss Burger. I told her I was Mrs. Mohr and asked her to keep away from my husband. I told her I had two children and would not see her please not go out in public with him. She hesitated but finally said 'I will.'"

"Dr. Mohr returned home that night about 11:15. I was in the living room and when he came in he struck me over the right eye and on my arm. He knocked me to the floor and said: 'Now, you leave my friend alone.'"

Mrs. Mohr said the doctor put her out of the house and that she had to climb in through the cellar window at 2 o'clock in the morning after things calmed down.

ARIZONA COMMISSION
TEMPORARILY RESTRAINED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Los Angeles, Jan. 26.—A temporary restraining order preventing the corporation commission of Arizona from imposing a fine of \$5,000 against the Arizona Eastern Railroad Company, assessed because of the failure of the railroad company to make certain reports on its intrastate traffic to the commission in connection with a schedule of passenger rates ordered put in effect, was granted here today by three federal judges sitting en banc.

The order, which was signed by United States Circuit Judge E. M. Ross, and United States District Judges Oscar C. Tibbott and W. H. Sawtelle, was made pending final disposition of the case by Judge Sawtelle in the United States district court at Phoenix.

Episcopal Preachers Average \$1,200 Salaries.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
New York, Jan. 26.—The average pay of clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States is \$1,200 a year, according to Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, who announced tonight at the annual dinner of the Episcopal church here the result of a census of salaries paid ministers of his denomination in this country.

"There are 4,420 clergymen actively devoting their lives to the service of the Episcopal church in America," said Bishop Lawrence. "Yet 2,522 of our clergy, more than one-half, are paid less than \$1,500 a year; 727 receive less than \$1,000; and only 115 earn \$5,000 or more. Even this is not all cash but includes the value of a house, when supplied."

The meeting continued. During the day to urge leading members of congress to hasten action on important legislation. The president made it clear that matters before congress, he hoped to see pushed ahead of everything else.

Important Measures.

National defense measures, including army reorganization and increased naval construction.

Creation of a merchant marine designed to serve as a naval auxiliary in time of war.

Revenue legislation, including revision of the income tax law and creation of a non-partisan tariff board.

The Philippine self-government bill which will include a provision granting independence within two to four years, provided satisfactory steps are taken in the meantime to establish a stable independent government.

Conservation bills for development of water power and mineral bearing lands.

Placing Democrats.

Among other democratic senators who fought the shipping bill last year and who have discussed it recently with the president are Senators Vandaman, Hardwick, Hitchcock, and O'Grady. It became known today that one evening last week Mr. Wilson surprised a congressional party of ladies and gentlemen by appearing unannounced at Senator Clarke's hotel, where he conferred for half an hour with the Arkansas senator in a corner of the hotel parlor.

To Force Action on Treaties.

The administration's determination to force action as a part of its Pan-American policy on the treaties with Colombia and Nicaragua, held up for more than two years, spurred democrats of the senate foreign relations committee today to fix next Wednesday as the date for a vote on the Colombian treaty, regardless of the result. An effort also will be made to get the Nicaragua pact to a vote.

May Be Beaten in Senate.

Some senators today predicted that both treaties could be recommended for ratification in both houses and republicans have doubts regarding their reception in the senate. Opposition to the Colombian treaty, which proposes to pay Colombia \$25,000,000 for the separation of Panama, has an expression of regret that anything should have happened to mar the relations of the two countries, is based on various grounds.

Many senators believe \$25,000,000 is an excessive amount, insisting that half that sum or even less would be equitable. Others are insistent that no language should be used which might be construed as an apology by the United States for its acquiescence in the canal zone project.

Some Critics Object.

There has been even stronger opposition to the Nicaraguan treaty. This proposes to pay \$3,000,000 for an option on the Nicaraguan canal route and for a naval base in Fonseca bay. One of the chief objections is an objection from other Central American republics—Salvador and Honduras. These nations also own portions of the shore of Fonseca bay, and insist that Nicaragua has no right to perpetuate the United States to establish a naval base there without their consent.

Another treaty which the administration is anxious should be ratified is the new convention with Haiti, authorizing the financial protectorate over the island which the government already is exercising under a temporary arrangement.

GARRISON WANTS DAM
ACT MADE DEFINITE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Jan. 26.—Senator Garrison today urged the house interstate commerce committee to change immediately provisions of the general dam act which he characterized as "vague, indefinite and a brake on financial investment in waterpower projects, to a basis which would make attractive to financial interests the developing of the 7,000,000 horsepower in waters under federal control and the additional 15,000,000 horsepower in the upper reaches and feeders to navigable waters."

Utilization of some of this horsepower, Secretary Garrison said, to obtain nitrogen from the air, would conserve what is present waste to a powerful asset in the manufacture of farm fertilizers and explosives adaptable to use in national defense. The present law, he said, does not protect the public, does not permit reasonable development of hydro-electric energy, regards the business of the grantee as private and places no restraint on the transfer of the grant.

State supervision and control of water power projects developed were advocated.

Brewster Elected Bishop.

Portland, Me., Jan. 26.—The Right Rev. Benjamin Brewster of Glenwood Springs, Colo., missionary bishop of western Colorado, was elected bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Maine today.

SEVENTH DAY OF REST
NEEDED FOR EFFICIENCY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
London, Jan. 26 (7:30 p. m.)—In a four-hour debate in the British commons today, David Lloyd George makes the suggestion, which is virtually a command, that all Sunday labor should be abolished in all controlled establishments.

"It is better," writes Mr. Lloyd George, "to work over time during the week than have Sunday work."

This is the outcome of an investigation by a special committee of the effects upon the production of munitions by continuous labor involving Sunday work, which resulted in the conclusion that the method tended to diminish rather than increase the output.

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THE PRESIDENT
STIRS CONGRESS
TO ACTION ON
SHIP PURCHASE

Other Measures Are Also Urged as Important, Including Bigger Army and Stronger American Navy.

PHILIPPINE BILL IS
UNDER CONSIDERATION

Hope for Scientific Tariff Board Is Brighter; Would Relieve Nation of Frequent Fights Which Hurt Business

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Jan. 26.—Prospects for passage of a government ship purchase bill are believed to be bright by administration leaders, who saw in conference President Wilson today with democrats who opposed such a measure last year, indications that united support for the revised proposal eventually would be won.

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STEEL TRUST PAYS
\$659,389.42 PENSIONS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 26.—A total of \$659,389.42 was distributed in pensions to retired employees of the United States Steel corporation during 1915, according to the fifth annual report of the United States Steel and Carnegie pension fund made public here tonight. This is an increase of \$147,421.62 over the amount paid out in 1914. The report shows that since January 1, 1911, when the fund was established, \$2,234,410.75 has been distributed in pensions.

Because of the large number of plants of the corporation and subsidiary companies in the Pittsburgh district, the amount of money distributed in this locality greatly exceeded that paid out in any other district, the sum amounting to \$188,500.00. This includes \$75,000 given from coke workers in the field adjacent to Pittsburgh. The Cleveland district ranked second with \$65,000. In the Chicago district disbursements amounted to \$53,000. In the southeast and New England states retired employees received \$53,390.28 and on the Pacific coast \$11,122. Employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company received \$6,000 in pensions. In the one region of the northwest \$21,000 was paid out while employees of mining companies were given \$100,000. Retired employees of the Carnegie Steel company drew from the pension fund the largest amount, \$155,598.15. The largest sum paid to one company was next with \$145,281.10.

ARMENIANS REPORTED
STARVING IN DESERTS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Jan. 26.—Another appeal for help for starving Armenians reached the state department today through the American embassy at London.

Ambassador Page cabled that Viscount Bryce had represented to him that he had communications from Armenian ecclesiastical officers, that large numbers of Armenian exiles who had been driven out of their own country by the Turks, now are perishing in the deserts of Syria and Mesopotamia. The viscount asked that the state department be requested to do what it can for their relief.

GERMAN AIR FLEET
DROPS BOMBS ON NANCY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
London, Jan. 26 (4:30 wireless to Sayville).—The two German